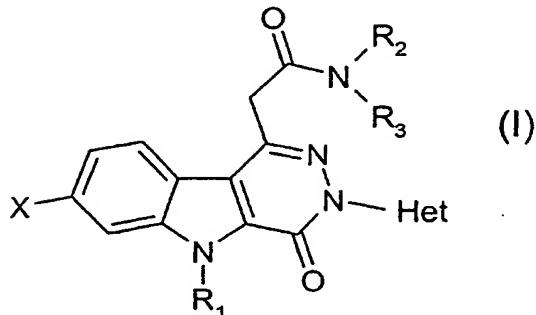


## Claims

1. A compound of the general formula (I)



in which

- 5 X represents a hydrogen or halogen atom,  
 R<sub>1</sub> represents a hydrogen atom or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group,  
 R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> each independently of one another represent a  
 hydrogen atom or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group, or else R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>,  
 together with the nitrogen atom bearing them, form a  
 10 pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl or 4-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-  
 alkylpiperazinyl group, and  
 Het represents a heteroaromatic group of pyridinyl,  
 quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or  
 pyridazinyl type which may carry one or more halogen  
 15 atoms and/or one or more (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl and/or (C<sub>1</sub>-  
 C<sub>4</sub>)alkoxy groups,  
 in the form of the base or an addition salt with acids,  
 or in the hydrate or solvate form.

2. The compound according to claim 1,  
 20 characterized in that X represents a halogen atom.

3. The compound according to claim 1 or 2,  
 characterized in that R<sub>1</sub> represents a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl.

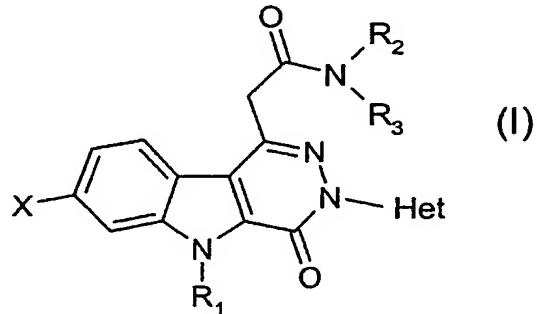
4. The compound according to any one of

claims 1 to 3, characterized in that R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>, each independently of one another, represent a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group or else R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>, together with the nitrogen atom bearing them, form a pyrrolidinyl or 4-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl-piperazinyl group.

5       5. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that Het represents a heteroaromatic group of pyridinyl type which may carry one or more halogen atoms and/or one or more (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl and/or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkoxy groups.

6.       The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that X represents a chlorine atom and R<sub>1</sub> represents a methyl group.

7.       A process for preparing a compound of 15 general formula (I),



in which

X represents a hydrogen or halogen atom,

R<sub>1</sub> represents a hydrogen atom or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group,

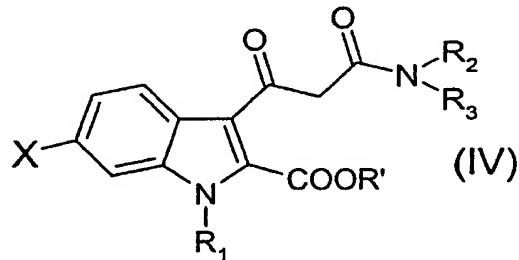
20 R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> each independently of one another represent a hydrogen atom or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group, or else R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>, together with the nitrogen atom bearing them, form a pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl or 4-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-

alkylpiperazinyl group, and

Het represents a heteroaromatic group of pyridinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl type which may carry one or more halogen

5 atoms and/or one or more (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl and/or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkoxy groups,

characterized in that the compound of general formula (IV),



10 in which

X, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are as defined above,

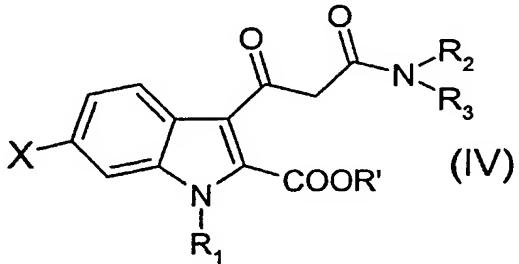
R' represents a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group,

is reacted, in a polar solvent in the presence of acid, with a heteroarylhydrazine.

15 8. The process according to claim 7,

characterized in that the compound of general formula

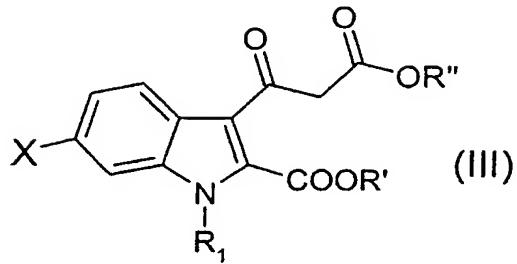
(IV),



in which

20 X, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R' are as defined above

is prepared by reacting a compound of general formula (III),



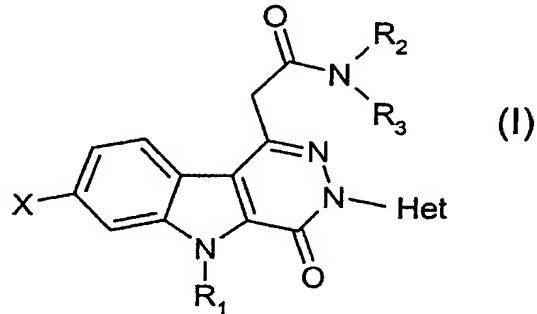
in which

5 X, R<sub>1</sub> and R' are as defined above,

R'' represents a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group,

with an amine of general formula HNR<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub>, in which R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are as defined above, in the presence of a catalyst such as 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine.

10 9. A process for preparing a compound of general formula (I),



in which

X represents a hydrogen or halogen atom,

15 R<sub>1</sub> represents a hydrogen atom or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> each independently of one another represent a hydrogen atom or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group, or else R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>, together with the nitrogen atom bearing them, form a pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl or 4-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-

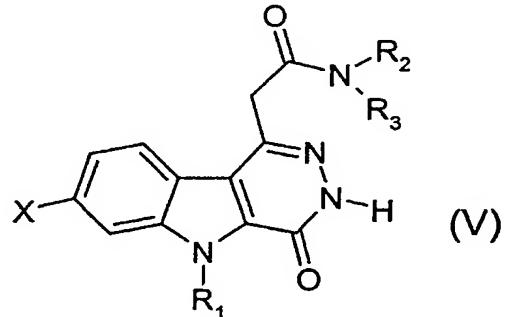
alkylpiperazinyl group, and

Het represents a heteroaromatic group of pyridinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl or pyridazinyl type which may carry one or more halogen

5 atoms and/or one or more (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl and/or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkoxy groups,

comprising the step consisting in

carrying out an N-heteroarylation reaction on a compound of general formula (V),



10

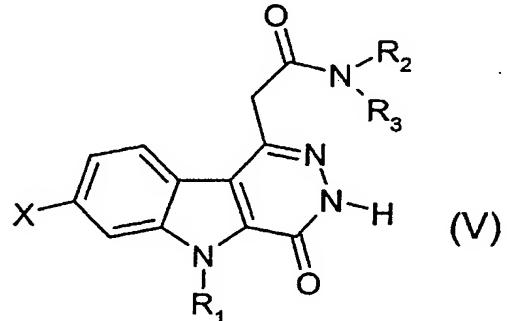
in which

X, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are as defined above,

in the presence of a heteroaryl halide, or else of a heteroarylboronic acid derivative and of a metal salt

15 such as a copper salt.

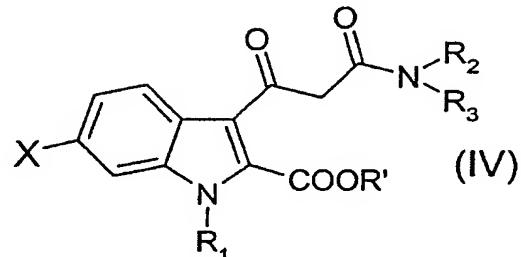
10. The process according to claim 9,  
characterized in that compound of general formula (V),



in which

X, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are as defined above,

is prepared by reacting a compound of general formula (IV),



5

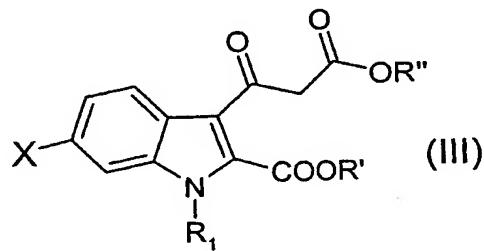
in which

X, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> are as defined above,

R' represents a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group,

10 with hydrazine by heating in a solvent such as toluene  
in the presence of a catalytic amount of acid.

11. A compound of the general formula (III)



15 in which

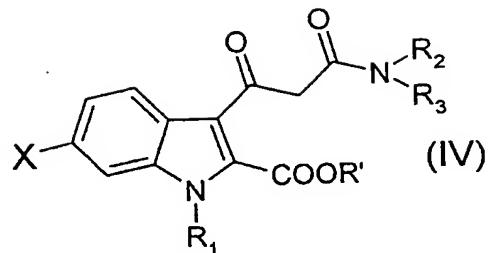
X represents a hydrogen or halogen atom,

R<sub>1</sub> represents a hydrogen atom or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group,

R' and R'', each independently of one another, represent  
a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group.

20

12. A compound of the general formula (IV)



in which

X represents a hydrogen or halogen atom,

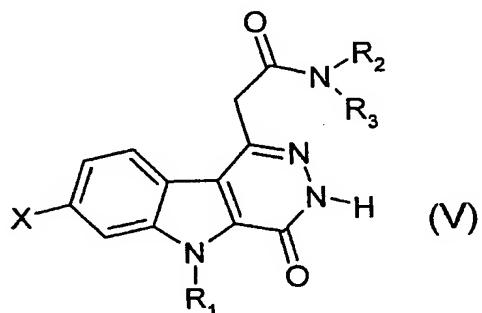
R<sub>1</sub> represents a hydrogen atom or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group,

5 R' represents a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group,

R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>, each independently of one another, represent a hydrogen atom or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group, or else R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>, together with the nitrogen atom bearing them, form a pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl or 4-(C<sub>1</sub>-

10 C<sub>4</sub>)alkylpiperazinyl group.

13. A compound of the general formula (V)



in which

15 X represents a hydrogen or halogen atom,

R<sub>1</sub> represents a hydrogen atom or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group,

R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>, each independently of one another, represent a hydrogen atom or a (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl group, or else R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>, together with the nitrogen atom bearing them, form a

pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl or 4-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkylpiperazinyl group.

14. The compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or hydrate or solvate of said compound, for 5 its use as medicinal product.

15. A pharmaceutical composition characterized in that it comprises at least one compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 10 1 to 6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, a hydrate or a solvate of this compound, optionally combined with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.